\$3.00

THE ARMIES OF CHINA

Facts and Figures About a Crasy-Quilt Military Organization.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

The Chinese Government Honeycombed by

HOW OFFICIALS CHEAT THE SOLDIERS

Corruption.

the Chinese Soldiers Are Located-Visit to a Chinese Barracks-La Hung Chang's Gun and Powder Works

... Equipped for War.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

The war between China and Japan has only begun. The Japanese could, if necessary, throw something like 300,000 trained soldiers into the field. Their army is thoroughly organized, and it has been drilled after the best methods of Europe. When I visited Japan six years ago I found German officers in charge of all its branches and my Interview with the minister of war was carried on in the German language. He was a Japanese who had been educated in Germany, and who could not speak English. The Japanese are a nation of fighters. They have all the quickness and bravery of the French married by years of training to the discipline of the Germans. I have seen their cavalry and infantry in review again and again during the present summer. Their troops are splendidly equipped and they have arsenals and navy yards of the most modern methods, about which I will write in the

Today I want to tell you something about the army of China. It is almost impossible for one who has not been on the ground to appreciate its condition. It is a mixture of the old and new, of the weak and the strong. I have made some study of it in half a dozen different states and have some inside information which I gathered at Peking regarding it. It is the most wonderful military jumble on the face of the globe, and you have to know something of the Chinese government to understand it and the present situation. ROTTEN FROM SKIN TO CORE.

The Chinese government is rotten from skin to core. The people of China are one of the strongest in the world. They can do anything, and I believe in the future they will revolutionize the world. They are bound down today with as bad a government as ever prelended to rule. The officials of China are almost universally corrupt, and stealing is considered a part of their legitimate pay. This is true of the officers of the army as well as of those of civil rank. They systematically cheat the soldiers under them and present false accounts to the emperor and ministers of war. At Shanghai I saw a barracks which was supposed to contain 500 troops. The officer in charge of it drew rations and pay for this number, but there were really only 400 soldiers in the garrison and he was pocketing the balance. His salary was something like \$1,000 or \$1,500 a year, but he spent \$29,000, and I was told that several of his understrappers and trainers sat down every day at his table. He received \$6 per month for the pay of each man, and pocketed just \$600 a month for the 100 men who had no existence, but were represented by fictitious names on his pay rolls. As to the 400 soldiers remaining, I was told that he paid them only \$5 per month each, and in this way he made \$400 per month more. In addition to this, he squeezed on their ration: He blinded the eyes of the government to oribing the cencould hire an extra 100 men to fill up his quota at the time that the inspectors arrive. This man squeezes his under officers, but they protect him because he allows them to take a percentage of the pay of the men below them, and the result is that the privates get little more than will keep them alive. In-stead of having 500 well satisfied, and, for China, well paid men, he has 400 who are discontented and half starved. This sort of thing is going on all over China, and one of the greatest dangers to the country comes of the discontent of the soldiers.

\$300,000 FOR AN OFFICE. The government itself expects the officers squeeze and extort. It pays low salaries and the officers are expected to entertain like salary is not more than that of one of our government clerks, but he paid \$300,000 this summer to one of the chief eunuchs of the place for his influence with the empress dowager in getting him a position, with the inderstanding that he should have it for three years, at least. There is no doubt in my mind but that the old dowager herself got e of the money. This office is worth about \$250,000 a year in squeezes and stealings and as the tautoi will receive something like \$750,000 during his term he can afford to giv \$300,000 for the job. The name of the got the money was Pi Tse te combs the empress dowager's hair and is her confidential servant and adviser. At the Kiagnan arsenal I learned something of how orders for guns d ships are made and how these Chinese officials are making money out of the present war. They order the ships through foreign agents at Shanghai and insist that they shall have from 5 to 10 per cent of the amount of each order. Many of these orders run into the millions and you will see that their profits are large. They are very particular as to the foreigners making any money out of the business and insist that their profit shall not be more than 5 per cent on the list price of the articles. On this basis the foreigner would not make anything for his work, as he has to pay at least 5 per cent to the official who gives him the order. There is usually a collusion between the foreign. and se manufacturer by which the foreigner gets a big percentage and the Chinaman pays an extra price for the article.

China and Corea. The officers of the Chinese navy expect to make money out of their sailors. The officials in charge of the railroads squeeze the men under them. and every Chinese servant squeezes his master. One of the greatest of the official squeezes is in salt. This is a government onopoly, and its sale is farmed out to the gheat bidders. The sale of the salt for district is worth hundreds of thousands highest bidders. of dollars, and foreigners are not permitted to handle it. There are sait stations at which supplies are stored and the native customs officers get their percentage on the sait as it passes from one district to the other. In the collection of taxes for the government the officers take out something from every collection for themselves, and if a Chinaman has a large amount of money, blackmail is sure to be levied upon him in some way or other by the officials. Still, China, with all this, has lowest taxes in the world, it is only because the taxes are low that the government can retain its hold upon the people. If they should be greatly increased by this war, rebellions will spring up in many of the states, and the Chinese emperor is, in fact, in more danger from the people within the empire than from the Japanese outside

SQUEEZING EVERYWHERE.

The squeezing goes on everywhere, both in

China is a strange combination of a despetic monarchy and a government of the people. It is as much a confederation of states as it is a nation, and the eighteen provinces into which it is divided each has its governor, who is appointed by the em-, but whom the people can get rid of if will. It is the same with other officials. The Chinese are long tolerant, but when an official squeezes too much they will oust him trom his office, and instances have been a scene which you would expect to find in known of their stoning him out of the country. The government is very much afraid of the back of a large inclosure sat a band pounding on drums and shaking cymber of the people, and it will not dare to overtax

WHAT THE VICEROYS ARE DOING.

Each province has a governor, and in some of the biggest provinces the governor is viceroy as well. In other provinces the governor is second to the viceroy, and a viceroy may rulo two or three provinces. These viceroys and governors have cabinets of their own. They have the power of life and death over their subjects. They have as many clerks and subordinates almost as you will find in our government, and it is quite as difficult to fill one of these positions as it is to be president of the United States. Each of these viceroys and governors has an army of his own. Li Hung Chang's forces number about 35,000 men. These have eleven camps within the province of Chili. They are armed with forcign guns and are well drilled, and will form the chief support of the government in the present war. Li Hung Chang has also eleven camps of men in the province of Changtong, and he is, as far as this war is concerned, practically commander-in-chief of the whole. At Nanking I found a vicercy who had 28,000 men under him. He controlled the big sun factory of Kiagnan, and I visited his naval school on the outskirts of his capital and found several hundred boys studying navigation under two English professors. Some distance below Shanghal there is another great governor who has an immense military establishment. This is the governor of Foochow. His troops, according to the Peking records, number more than 61,000 men, and this number includes both his land and marine forces. He is in charge of the navy yard at Foochow and he has some thousands of men there building battle ships.

CHANG CHITUNG, THE GREAT.

Another remarkable governor is his exellency, Chang Chitung, the vicercy Chang. Wu Chang is a city of nearly 1,000,-000 people, and Chang Chitung governs his tens of millions. He has long been a great man in China, and if you ask Chinamer, who the two greatest men in China are they will say Li Hung Chang and Chang Chitung. Li is, in fact, said to be very jealous of Chang, and I suppose Chang feels the same toward Lt. Chang Chitung hates foreigners. He is building railroads because he wants to be able to defend China cause he wants to be able to defend China against the foreigners, and now that this war has broken out his work will go on more rapidly than ever. He is importing steel ingots by the hundreds and coke by the thousands of bushels from England and Belgium for his steel works at Han Yang 700 miles from the seacoast, and he has spent already in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 upon his railroad experiment. It was his gun factory that was burned down only a few days ago, and it may be that his immense blast furnaces will now be turned to the making of weapons of war. These furnaces are 100 feet high and they are of the latest European make. He has connected with them shops which cover from forty to fifty acres, and there are twenty-five acres of machinery under one roof. China today has no good means of moving troops. A railroad has been planned from Hankow to Tien Tsin, and also from Hankow to Can-ton. These immense car works could be put to the making of materials for this road, and as there are coal and iron in their near vicinity the building of the line would be comparatively easy. About forty Belgian engineers are now in the employ of this viceroy. These men understand all about the making of railroads and the working of steel, and if the government will furnish the money this the greatest of all trunk lines of the world could be built. It would go for 1,509 miles through the most thickly populated part of the Chinese empire and would connect a half dozen odd cities ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000 people in

LI HUNG CHANG'S GUN WORKS. Li Hung Chang has gun works and an ar-

enal, the shops of which are nearly a mile

square, and in which all kinds of modern

guns are made. It is much similar to the Shanghai arsenal which I described in the letter I published some months ago when I told how the Chinese were preparing for war. No one can go through these works without wondering at the marvelous skill of the Chinese. In both of them they turn out big guns, and the Kiagnan arsenal is turning out twelve-inch guns which weigh over 100,000 pounds and fire single shots which weigh over 700 pounds. Three of such shot would be a load for a two-horse team, and one of those guns standing upon its end would reach as high as the roof of a three-story house, and at its breach it is as big around as a flour barrel. Some of the other guns that I have seen in these arsenals will fire shot at the rate of ten to the minute, and each shot weighs 100 pounds. I saw fifty Chinamen pouring metal into the moulds for the making of projectiles, each of which weighed 1,000 pounds. They were turning out thirty of these shots a day and the ships are now being supplied with them. I was taken into one of the ware-houses and was shown the different kinds of shot that the arsenals were making. There were more than 200 different varieties o and shrapnel, and in addition to this there were specimens of all sorts of powder which are being made at the powder works. Many of the varieties I saw we do not make in the United States. I am not sure that we make the brown cocoa powder which is used for the firing of these big guns. This comes in the shape of nuts, just like those by which a big bolt is fastened, and it takes some-thing like four bushels of these powder nuts to fire off one of the twelve-inch guns Still. the Chinese are making this powder, and they have lately sent for a German chemist to teach them how to make smokeless powder. They are making pebble powder for from five to eight-inch guns, and they make all sorts of other powders from that of the rifle to that of the largest guns. They have been ordering new cruisers during the past year, and they recently sent an order to Armstrongs, the big ship makers of England, for two new yeasels which are each to cost \$1,250,000. They have a number of trained men in these arsenals. Li Hung Chang has several thousand. The vicercy of Nanking has 2,000, and there are thousands at work at Hankow, Canton and Foochow. The hours of work of these men will be doubled from now on. I am told that the Chinese learn very rapidly, and that there will be little difficulty in increasing the force. The making of small arms is to be pushed, and Qui Lee rifles will be turned out as fast as possible. These are a sort of Remington, which the Chinese consider the best gun in existence, and the old matchlocks and lances will be done away with as soon as possible.

With all this you would think that the Chinese would have given up their bows and arrows and the weapons which have come down from the middle ages. They have not done so by any means. Some of the interior troops still carry bows and arrows, and archery is a regular part of every military examination. These military every military examination. These military examinations are held all over the empire. examinations are held all over the empire, and the candidates have to shoot with bows, both on foot and in the saddle. I saw just outside of Peking an archery match of this kind. There were, perhaps, 10,000 Chinamen looking on, and the soldiers rode on the gallop by one target after another, shooting arrows as they passed. The targets were about the size of a man, and I did not not one of the hundred whom I and I did not note one of the hundred whom saw shooting who missed in a single instance. They also shoot at balls lying on the ground as they go by on a gallop, and they practice for years before coming to Peking. The candidates are weeded out again and again before they get to the capital. There is first an examination held by the prefect of the district in which they live. The men who pass this shoot again before the literary chancellor, and their next examination is before the governor of the province. Such examinations comprise great tournaments, and out of the thousands who are examined only forty or fifty may pass. Those who stand highest at Peking always get official positions and nearly every officer of the Chinese army could drop a bird on the fly with his arrow. The exercise of the soldiers consists largely of gymnastics, and these students are examined in the wielding of swords and in the lifting of weights, which are graduated to test their muscle. They have to be good lancers, and while visiting one of the interior cities I saw some of these lance exercises. I had been warned that I must not go into the barracks and that I must keep away from the forts, but in passing one I heard music and told my guide that I wanted to enter. He replied that it was not allowed and that it might be dangerous. I had caught a glimpse, however, of the exercise as I went by and I determined to try. I walked boldly through the gate. No one attempted to stop me and a moment later I was in the presence

BOWS AND LANCES STILL USED.

them during the present war. It is hard to understand how these different provinces are governed.

bals and making a most L rible din. Near these atood a number of high Chinese officials, and on the other side of the yard were several companies of soldiers. Between these stood a man dressed in the uniform of a Chinese private. He had a spear about fifteen feet long in his hand, and he was dancing about and poking this into the air in every direction. Now he would jab it into an invisible enemy at the right; now he would hop up four feet from the ground and turn clear around before he again lit to drive it into another invisible enemy at the left. He poked it in front of him, and twisted himself into a half knot in trying to destroy his enemies in the rear. He con-torted his face in the most horrible manner to inapire fear in his airy combatants, and he yelled now and then as he thrust. Such an exhibition would have put him into a lunatic asylum in the United States. I looked for perhaps ten minutes before anything hap-pened, and during this time a second man came out and began to go through the same performance. I then sent my boy for a camera, but before I could use it, an official came up and objected. I apologized and left. I find this the best rule in foreign travel. Go where you please, and do what you please, but always be ready to apologize. If you ask you won't get it, and a civil tongue will carry you further than a shot gun.

THE ARMY OF CHINA.

But let me give you some facts about the army. This letter is so long that I cannot enlarge upon them. First there is the Eighth Banner corps, which includes the Eighth Banner corps, which includes the Manchus and Mongols, and which is supposed to have something like 300,000 men. Of this army there are in Peking 32,298 soldiers, and connected with them about 11,000 supernumeraries. In Mongolia there are 9,844 Manchus and 3,281 supernumeraries. There are kept about the summer palace of the king that about 5,000 of such transs. the king just about 5,000 of such troops.

Just outside of Peking is the imperial hunting park. Four thousand soldiers are kept In addition to these in Peking there are artillery and musketry to the number of 8,000, infantry 2,300 and other troops to the number of 6,000, making a grand total of Manchus surrounding and about Peking of 100,000 troops. These troops are supported entirely by the government. Their officers are of high rank and about 700 of them have high positions as guards inside the for-bidden city, where the emperor lives.

I have written already of Li Hung Chang's army. It is the best drilled and the best equipped of any in the empire. In addition to these there are three great armies known as the army of Manchuria, the army of the center and the army of Turkistan. The Manchurian army contains 70,000 men, and its headquarters are in Manchuria, above the Chinese wall. It has good cannon and first class, modern, rifles. These, however, are confined only to a limited number of the regiments, and there are more match-locks than Winchesters. The army of the center is also north of the wall. It is supposed to include 50,000 men. Manchurian and Mongolian troops could be moved down into Corea if there was any good way of carrying their provisions and supplies. The army of Turkistan is in the western part of the empire, and too far off for use at the present time.

In addition to this there are the armier the governors, which are scattered throughout the eighteen provinces of China and which include all the large centers. in Shantung there are 20,000 men. In Shansi, 25,000, and in Foothow, 30,280. The governor of Honan, one of the most anti-foreign provinces of the empire, has 13,000 soldiers The governor of Nanking has 28,000. The governor of Foothow, 61,435. The governor

ARMIES OF THE GOVERNORS.

of Chekiang, 38,000, and those of Hupe and Hunnan, 58,000 men. In Shensi, Kensuh and Ili there are 97,900 men, and in Szucheun there are 33,897. Kwantung has 68,-909, Kwangsi has 29,000, Anhui, 9,000, and Yunnan and Kweichow, 42,000, making a grand total, with one or two smaller prov-inces added, of 791,517. Just how many of these troops can be relied upon in case of war I don't know. The reports are those of the Chinese government, and many of them may be overestimated. There is no doubt, however, but that there are hundreds of thousands of soldiers in China, and that they have many who will fight if they are properly led. Chinese Gordon, who handled them during the Tat Ping rebellion, said that they made splendid soldiers, that they were cool and calm, and that they could do a great deal on small rations. They are full of superstition, and will carry priests and soothsayers with them. They may eat black dog's flesh to make them brave, and their surgeons will give them ground tiger bones to inspire courage. In fight they will be bloodthirsty and cruel, and if the war is carried into the interior it will be accom-

Frank G. Carpenter CONNUBIALITIES.

panied with horrors which will shock the

Under the laws of Russia a man is not al owed to marry more than four times. Mrs. Weems—I do believe you were scared half to death when you proposed to me. Mr. Weems—Indeed I wasn't. I thought you Clara-I'm afraid I should get tired of

married life. I should like to be married one year and single the next, year in and year about. Jack-Why don't you go on the stage, then?

W. A. Galloway, aged 82, married Mrs. Amanda Thornton, his mother-in-law, at Ot-tawa, O., on Monday. The old veteran was also noted for his intrepidity during the war. The reported engagement of Prince Andre Poniatowski and Miss Sperry, the California beauty, is confirmed by the relatives of Miss Sperry, who are on their way to Europe. The wedding will take place in Paris.

Judge Cuttem-On what grounds, madam, do you apply for a divorce from your husband? Mrs. Laker—Oh, it's a case of absolute necessity, judge. Mr. Laker's hair and complexion don't match the decorations in

"Papa," remarked the congressman's daughter, looking at the clock. "What is it, Lou?" asked papa, who had lingered in the parior with the young people. "It is 9 o'clock; at this time George and I usually go into committee." Then papa retired. It is announced that the marriage of Miss Ellen Taft of Providence to James P. Scott, whose engagement was made public about two weeks ago, will be celebrated in New port quietly, some time in the second week in September.

Friends of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris are taking the trouble to deny that she is to be married to General Henry Kyd Douglass, a pleasant, elderly bachelor, who served in the ornfederate army. General Douglass, who escorted Mrs. Sartoris north last week, has his home in the mountains of Maryland, among which Mrs. Sartoris spent the summer, and was her constant attendant.

Arother good record has been made by a New Yorker in the matrimonial race. months ago Washington Burton arrived in Sioux Falls from New York; July 25 he secured a divorce from his wife, Harriett Burton, on the ground of desertion; last week he was married at Canton, south of Slous Falls, to Miss Lou Gardiner of Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Miss Gardiner made the

trip from her eastern home alone to wed Mr. Burton. No marriage which has occurred of late in New York has made such a sensation as that which was celebrated last Thursday at that which was celebrated list raursday at Avanel Villa, New Rochelle, the summer home of Mrs. Adele A. Ronalds. On that day Mrs. Ronalds, who is a woman of great wealth and of unimpeachable social standing. albeit she is somewhat more than 70 years of age, was married to Charles Francklyn Reglid, who is an actor of some note, well known along the Rialto. Mr. Reglid, whose real name may be obtained by spelling his stage name backward, is only 30 years old. Several score of male and female simpletons are regretting the dealings they have had with a matrimonial agency, conducted by one Herman Max Gumpest, alias Max Guble, and his young wife, at 17 Great Jones street, New York. The couple closed their bureau a few days ago and left for unknown bureau a few days ago and left for unknown regions. The pair were in the same busi-ness in Chicago and St. Louis before coming to New York. Advertisements like this were put in the various newspapers: "Orphan girl, seventeen, and petite, \$29,000 cash capital, wishes to marry refined gentleman not over forty. Address Guble, No. 17 Great Jones street." The refined gentleman had to pay a \$2 fee before he could see the orphan girl. That part was generally played by Mrs. Guble, or some Bowery nymph hired for the occasion. A second interview cost \$10, and then the orphan girl would decide not to wed after all.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Reforms Suggested by Frof. Ely of the University of Wisconsin.

DOUBTFUL FORCE . OF PUBLIC OPINION

Some Pertinent Questions-A Visionary Hop! -Economic and Political Relations --Sources of Corruption-Livit service Reforms Demanded.

(Copyrighted by Itving Syndicate.) We Americans have during the past generation been confronted with new and most momentous questions of an economic nature, but among them all there have arisen no questions more of importance than those which are connected with a class of great industries which are now generally called natural monopolies. The leading industries of this class are so familiar that it can scarcely be necessary even to mention them. Every one knows that reference is made to telegraphs, telephones, railways, municipal lighting plants, etc. The peculiarities of these industries have been forced upon our attention much against our will. We tried to deal with businesses of this kind according to the general principles which obtain with respect to agriculture, manufactures and commerce, but falled so conspicuously that finally every one must recognize the failure. Those entrusted with the management of these businesses were naturally the last to recognize the fact that they occupy a peculiar and exceptional position. The railway president for a long time told the dissatisfied farmer, if he were not content with the railway rates charged, to go elsewhere, or build himself a railway. But now even the railway magnates themselves acknowledge a quasipublic character in railways and other businesses of like nature. This we may regard as an established fact, and it need not detain us longer.

TWO PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

The question then could not fail to arise. What shall we do with these businesses which are peculiar and essentially public in character? Two answers were ready. One was the answer which long historical experience must suggest to the careful economist, namely, turn over public functions to responsible public authorities. The other was a plausible answer appealing alike to prejudice and special interests, namely, control those who manage these essentially public businesses, see to it that they so discharge their functions that they will promote the general welfare. This second answer was the one which we have erally received, and thus was established among us the principle of public control of private property. Those who owned or managed businesses public in nature but resting on a basis of private property came to be regarded and are still regarded as delegated agents.

A VISIONARY HOPE.

The hope of a beneficent control of private property of the kind mentioned is utoplan Every article, monograph and book advocating such control should be entitled "Utopia," because they all rest upon hypotheses which apply only to an imaginary world. First of all, let us notice that under the system in vogue among us, the special knowledge must of necessity be as a rule on one side, namely, on the side of those who are to be controlled. This special knowledge is gained by experience and the experience belongs to those who conduct the business. Of course, some one now and then who has had business experience as a railway manager will take public office and assume the duty of control. So, one who has been engaged in the gas or street car business may occasionally become a member of a commission the duty of which is to control gas works or street car lines. Such a person, however, has acquired the habit of looking at these businesses from a private standpoint, and this is the wrong standpoint. Many other difficulties suggest themselves; but as a matter of fact it oftener happens that a man who has acquired a certain experience in public office and who is rendering himself useful to the public is taken from the public service into private employment. What we are trying to ac-complish in our system of control is to bring it about that inexperience shall con experience and ignorance knowledge. Can anything more utopian be imagined?

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS. All careful social philosophers have recog nized the fact that there must be a certain correspondence between economic and polit-ical relations. Ownership and management of business:s which include in the scope of their operations an entire continent and which are the largest known in the world's history cannot fall to give the owners and managers vast social power of every kind. Moreover, the possession of enormous power without its exercise is something which the world has not seen. It would be contrary to our experience of human nature to expect that those who have the management of the chief businesses of the country should not make use of the power which they find in their hands. They are called in popular language "magnates" and "kings;" and the popular instinct is correct, in this case at least, in the use of language. There is no reason to be surprised at the presence of so many railway presidents and attorneys in the senate of the United States. If these men want to be in the senate of the United States the only thing which would need t create surprise would be their absence. Our policy of control resembles the conduct of a man who should put a giant in charge boy 10 years old, saying to the boy, "Make this fellow behave himself: if he does net, give him a good thrashing." Our policy of control is utopian because it means that weakness shall hold in check strength. condition is of necessity one of unstable

equilibrium.

A SOURCE OF CORRUPTION. Furthermore, it is wildly utopian to evpect that those whom it is attempted to con-trol will not seek to escape from control. This means an interference in politics of who are the most powerful members of the community. The result is the corruption which is so familiar and which takes so many forms. The distribution of railway passes, telegraph franks and the like is familiar to all. What is less familiar, how-ever, is the solicitude with which, there is every reason to believe, the appointment of judges is watched by those whom it is at tempted to control, because under our con-stitutional system the power of the judges is encrmous. The court is the critical in-stitution with us, and those who hold to rigid theories of private property are naturally inclined to declare any really offer tive control of private property unconstitu tional in some essential feature. Should, however, a judge be appointed who can reconcile the necessary control with the institution of private property, it is always possible for the private corporation affected to attempt to lure him from the bench by a position as attorney with a large salary. The inevitable result then of a policy of control is to bring all the businesses of the kind named into politics in the worst manner Public ownership means that the businesses are in politics in the best man ner possible, namely, openly and avowedly while control means secret and underhanded methods which it is impossible to discover in all their ramifications. To expect a high and noble political life free from corruption while the policy of control is followed is a all their ramifications. utopian aspiration.

THE FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION. Much has been said about the force of public opinion. Public opinion can, how-ever, act only through channels and agencies. Public opinion which cannot strike with a strong arm is despised. Public opinion has for years pronounced against grade crossings in Chicago and Buffalo, for example, but it has been regarded with merited contempt because it has not clothed itself with power, but has been impotent to accomplish anything in all these years. Those who wish to escape from any effective control naturally nurse the doctrine that public opinion in itself is sufficient; and those who talk almost incredible nonsense about public opinion are allowed to pose as wise men. Unless the public opinion leads to the oc-

INPRECEDENTED REDUCTIONS BOYS' SUITS

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

You can get a nobby double breasted suit.

We have a nice assortment of cassimeres in all the different mixtures. Our regular price for these suits

Excellent value at.....

You have your pick of any of

our boys' suits that sold at

We give you all wool Scotch cheviots, new patterns, suits well worth.....

You can't help but be pleased at the fit, style and quality of suits worth every cent of......

We boldly claim that we can give you suits that can't be duplicated elsewhere for less than

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING CORNER FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

tablishment of appropriate institutions, reliance upon it is utopian; it is then but a breath of wind.

Reliance upon the press is unreliable. Businesses of the kind mentioned have given to a favored few fortunes beyond the dreams of avarice. It is in their power, therefore, to establish newspapers or buy newspapers if they desire to do so. The newspaper is they desire to do so. The newspaper i private property. It is generally owned by a faint stock company and the control of a per cent of the capital means the control o the policy of the paper. When a news paper which has been guarding the publinterest changes at a critical juncture, it does not necessarily mean corruption wrong on the part of the editors, simply mean new ownership, and It may ship by its very nature implies direction of policy. Newspapers are absolutely indis-pensable in a free government, but reliance upon them for adequate protection against the encroachments of private monopoly, when monopoly is so vast as at the present oment in the United States, is utoplan. The policy which has been pursued America has produced a spirit which is the Precise opposite of the spirit of self-help. We observe all about us apathy amounting to indifference and a submissiveness to wrings and injuries which startles ever foreigner. The explanation is to be in the fact that a remedy against the abuses of corporate power is under American conditions so hopeless. If we expect that this could be otherwise with all businesses of a onopolistic nature lowned and

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS.

by private corporations, we are cherishing

There are, however, advocates of the pub-He ewnership of undertakings which are essentially public, who at the same time do not see the necessity of changes in our civi service, or of other preparation for the change. If public duties are increased in the manner required by present economionditions, the civil service must be radically changed in many respects. The reform if the civil service required by existing conditions is more far-reaching than that advocated by those who are popularly designated as civil service reformers, although what these wish is a step in the right direc-tion. We need, however, as a preparation for coming changes far better training in every branch of economics and politics. We must have not only instruction in these branches in all the schools of higher grade in the country, but we must also develop the departments of economics and politics in our universities into civil academies which will spare no expense to train men for all branches of the civil service. To suppose that the economic changes which are needed now and which will be needed in the future enlarging greatly the functions of govern-ment, c.n be effected without a most careful ent of our civil service is perhapthe wildest of wild utopias.

RICHARD T. ELY. University of Wisconsin, Madison.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Germany now rivals France in glass color-An electric rocking chair has been vented.

Aluminium drums are being used the military bands. Eight million people in the United States own their own homes. Paving blocks made of compressed hay are

Alabama's supply of red cedar is ex

hauzted.

and shoes

being experimented with. The average man can do the most work at 3 p. m., and the least at 9 a. m. A substitute for glass is made from collo-dion wool, and is fixible, not brittle.

More iron safes are made in Cincinnati than in all the other cities of the union com bined. Sapless cedar blocks from regions swep

by forest fires are used in paving Detroit's Aluminium is used as a substitute leather in building up the heels of boots

A firm in Augusta, Me., sends to potteries abroad photographs of places of note, and these views are artistically reproduced on pieces of china. With the new and improved methods of

mining it is thought that it will cost less than 22 cents on the dollar this year to mine gold in Colorado. The annual reports of the railroads of Iowa for the year 1893-94 show that more men vere employed than for several years in all

departments of the roads, and that a higher average of wages was paid. An encouraging piece of news comes from New England in the statement that the boot and shoe trade is showing marked improvement. At Marlboro, Mass., in one day last week a single firm made and shipped 20,000 pairs of shoes.

Only two strikes were ever known to occur in Turkey. One was of dock yard laborers in the government employ for arrears in pay, and the other was of cigarette makers in government factories for the exclusion of women. The dockmen got their money and the women were turned out.

A plan to build a co-operative farming col-ony has been started by Charles Linnekoni in New Jersey. He desires to band together fifty persons, each with \$200 cash capital, into a company with regularly elected officers and a board of directors. This company will buy a large tract of land in Sussex or Warren APHORISMS OF NAPOLEON.

Friendship is but a name. There is nothing terrible in death. The only victory over love is flight. Liberty and equality are magical words. Words pass away, but actions remain. Where flowers degenerate man cannot live, Marriage has always been the conclusion

We must laugh at man to avoid crying

I failed; therefore, according to all justice I was wrong. Uncertainty is painful for all nations and

of love.

for all men. Better never to have been born than to live without glory. Judgment in extreme cases should be guided by precedent. Independence, like honor, is a rocky

island without a beach.

The only encouragement for literature is to give the post a position in the state Indecision and anarchy in leaders lead to weakness and anarchy in results. When we have drunk the cup of pleas ure to the drogs, all we want is rest. Great men are like meteors, which shine and consume themselves to enlighten th

Men of letters are useful men, who should their country. When a man is determined to hold a place (under government) he has aiready sold himself to it.

Disdain batreds; hear both sides and de ay judgments until reason has had time to resume her sway. We can only escape the arbitrariness of

the judge by placing ourselves under the despotism of the law. The sight of a battlefield after the fight s enough to inspire princes with a love of peace and a horror of war.

The praises of an enemy are suspicious they cannot flatter a man of honor until after a cessation of hostilities Historians are like the sheep of Panurge they copy that which their predscessors have written so that their opinions and interests

are not opposed to it, without troubling themselves to inquire into truth or probabilitles.

RELIGIOUS.

There are 664 churches in Philadelphia. The twelfth Baptist congress is to be held Five hundred million people now have op-portunities of studying the bible in regions which knew almost nothing of it 100 years

claimed that but forty-siven translations of the bible were in existence. Today are ninety entire and 230 partial ones. Today there Rev. Allen Clark has resigned the pastor ate of the Congregational Ottumwa, Ia., in order to make the canvass as the populist candidate for congress in that district.

At the opening of the present century it i

The latest statistics show that in Brooklyn there are ninety-five Young People's societies, with a membership of about 10,000, and forty-two Junior societies, numbering about ,700 members.

Rev. Mrs. Sarah M. Barnes, pastor of the Universalist church at Jun tion City, Kan., w. s. 70 years old the other day, and the anni versary was celebrated by her friends gath cring at the church in the evening. There were choice gifts, good wishes, music, were choice gifts, good wishes, music, poems and all that makes a birthday a time

of pleasant remembrance. Religion is a somewhat changeable habit with South Sea islanders, but a party of Seventh Day Baptists from this country is reported to have converted a large majority of the natives of Pitcairn island to that form of belief with such zeal that it is ikely to remain the state religion, so to

speak, of the Pitcairners. At the close of the war, less than thirty years ago, the Methodist Episcopal church numbered 1,009,000 members, owned 19,000 churches and 3,300 parsonages, worth in the enternes and 3,300 parsonages, worth in the aggregate \$34,900,000. It has now, at the end of a period usually assigned to one generation (in round numbers), 2,500,000 members, and owns over 24,000 churches and nearly 10,000 parsonages, worth in the aggregate about \$125,000,000.

According to an article in the August Forum, the Methodists of this country collect for current expenses, principally the salaries of their ministers, shout \$14,000,000 yearly; the Episcopalians count \$13,000,000 the Presbyterians \$12,000,000; the Baptists \$8,000,000, and the Congregationalists \$7,000,-000. The average salary of the Methodist minister is estimated at \$850. exclusive of fees and donations; of the Congregationalist minister \$1,050; of the Presbyterian somehing more; of the Episcopalian still more.

Rev. John S. Eberlle, a Baptist minister of Glendale. Pa. cats only one meal a day. For about thirty years he has esten a hearty meal at noon, but fasts during the other meal at noon, but fasts during the other hours of the day. In the morning, instead of a nutritious breakfast on eggs, chops and hot cakes, he goes to the well, draws a pitcher of cold water and drinks copiously. In the evening no salads or luscious fruits grace his table. Instead, he again fars sumplyously upon cold water. again fares sumptuously upon cold water.

When Philadelphia fell into the hands of
the British, in 1777, the timid rector of the old Christ church, Rev. Jacob Duche, won an unenviable immortality for himself by writing a letter to General Washington urg-



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Ladies and Gentlemen: Mme. M. Yale, that most wonderful woman chemist, has discovered a medicine that will remove Freckles from any face in three days. Hark ye, doubting Thomases, every bottle is guaranteed and money will promptly refunded in case of failure. It removes Tan and Sunburn in one application. It matters not if the Freckies have been from childhood to old age La Freckla will clear them n every case. Price \$1.00. Sent to any part of the world.

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ing him to lay down his arms and with-draw from the field. Mr. Duche had been chaplain of the continental congress and had nade the opening prayer, but the sight of the red coats alarmed him into a sudden tory conversion. The identical letter to Washington has never been found, but the autograph draft of that celebrated epistle has adtograph draft of that celebrated epistic has been discovered among the valuable collec-tion of the late Colonel Charles Colcock Jones, Georgia's historian, "If this letter should find you in council or in field," it starts of, "before you read another sentence, I beg you to take the first opportunity of retiring." The following figures represent the capacity of the various European churches for the standing multitude, as only in a few cases are ther seats provided: St. Peter's church, Rome, 54,900; Milan cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's, Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's, London, 35,-600; St. Petronio, Bologna, 24,400; Florence cathedral, 24,300; Antwerp cathedral, 24,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 23,000 John's, Lateran, 22,900; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000; Piza cathedral, 13,000; St. Stephen's Vienna, 12,400; St. Dominic's Bologna, 12,000; St. Peter's, Bologna, 11,400; Cathedral of Vienna, 11,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,000; Spurgeon's tabernacle, London, 7,000. The figures opposite Spurgeon's tabernacle mean

the sesting capacity. The total missionary gifts of Christendom for 1893 are estimated at \$14.712.627. The official report shows that there is an enrollment of 549,718 pupils in the Sunday schools of Missouri.

I had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoen Remedy when three members of my family were eick with dysentory. This one small bottle cured them all and I had some left which I gave to George W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewis-ton, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint.—K. Bazemore, When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction and use has made it very popular, 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists,

The Sun Compared with Other Planets. Prof. Young gives an interesting table in which the sun's mass is compared with that of all the planets of the solar system. the table the earth's mass is represented as

Smaller Planets-| Larger Planets-Sun's mass on the same scale, 315,000,0001

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache. Trial sizo, 25 cents. All druggists.

"Do you think, dear, that absence makes the heart grow fonder?" "Perhaps it dees, love," replied the maiden. "You might remain away one whole evening and let